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World Oil--War or Entente

By WALLACE THOMPSON.

Editor's Note—Two weeks ago we mentioned an article appearing in the May issue of ASIA, the American magazine on the Orient; this article was written by Wallace Thompson who has written two or three books on Mexico and who has made an extensive study of petroleum and the international oil situation. Several of our readers have requested us to publish the complete article. Accompanying the article is a full page map showing the developed and potential petroleum resources of the world. This map shows that most of Canada's estimated eight billion seven hundred and fifty million barrels of crude oil lies under the central part of Alberta. We are sorry we are unable to reproduce the map with the article.

(Continued from last week.)

It was the opinion of one important government official that a corporation of the nature proposed would be impossible without new legislation specifically providing for the combination, its acts always to be subject to executive approval. That, to most business men, spelled government operation. Instances were adduced by practical oil men to show that such a group of American oil companies controlling a rich new source of oil discovered abroad might regulate directly or indirectly the price of domestic oil by refusing to pay for it prices which they could beat from the foreign source. The corporation would thus immediately jump into the anti-trust law. Probably the most serious objection to the proposed plan was the likelihood of its offering a challenge to the world. It was felt that with the formation of a gigantic American oil combination under can participation in foreign-occupied would have been thrown down by America, and also that the traditional American policy of fighting for the Open Door and equal opportunity for our nationals, as individuals and corporations, was a procedure far less liable to arouse hostility to American participation in foreign-occupied fields. If compromises could not be won from abroad by this method, other means of meeting the opposition could then be considered.

When the oil men at the conference were asked whether they would co-operate, there was a good deal of confusion as to whether they were being requested to put their resources behind a joint American enterprise or to work together in whatever individual cases came about. The Doherty and Sinclair interests stood for the proposed plan. The Standard officials favored the traditional American policy of backing its' nationals in their equitable rights.

This is the course the Department of State has followed. The government has been doing its part on the soundest of political and economic bases. The work at The Hague, to get American participation in the Jambi concessions in the East Indies, went on. Our Able Minister there, William Phillips, fought for the Open Door and the consideration of a favorable Standard bid. The fight was lost in the end and the concession went to the Dutch Shell.

Next developed a more or less acrimonious exchange of courtesies between Secretary Hughes and the British Foreign Office and Secretary Fall and the British Ambassador. The control of the Dutch Shell by British capital was pointed out, and on top of it the significance to Americans of the San Remo Conference of 1920, when in an agreement negotiated by Sir John Cadman, the British and the French split up between the old German oil rights in Rumania and Mesopotamia—without including the United States. Here trouble might have started, excepting for the opportune arrival of Sir John himself, who came to study, in American laboratories, our excellent and famous American oil-refining methods. Sir John Cadman, who was Professor Cadman of Manchester when he became head of the British Petroleum Executive during the war, is one of the ablest oil men in the British Empire and one of the most charming and understanding of gentlemen. It is due largely to his winning personality and the sincerity of his explana-

tion of the British attitude that the oil question did not reach an acute stage in 1921.

Under his magic faith the oil question is actually in the hands of the British. The only difficulty was that San Remo, by its very simplicity, made the Turkish petroleum question (in which alone the United States was interested) a closed issue to us as far as Britain was concerned. Accordingly, from San Remo to Lusanne the Anglo-Persian Oil Company (controlled by the British government) with its 50 per cent interest in the Mesopotamian field, the Dutch Shell with its 25 per cent and France with its 25 per cent, have presented only a blank to all efforts of the United States to re-open the question. The present status of the matter is that discussions which originated in London are still going on, looking to the entrance of an American group of oil companies into participation in the British share. These discussions are not yet completed. The Standard of New Jersey is playing a leading part.

Today there is a line-up of the great oil companies as competitors, with the United States holding the reins of the Standard companies and of our other champion the Sinclair group. The British have Sir John Cadman in the Anglo-Persian and their great Jewish bankers in the Dutch Shell, the aluminum—holding the scenes—is in all probability the Standard group and the Anglo-Persian or no sale and the Dutch Shell on the other. This arrangement is, to my mind, the logical outcome. The Standard group as a group, is being weakened perceptibly in this country by the operations of the Standard Anti-Trust Act and the inroads of the great independents. The Standard of New Jersey in conjunction with the Anglo-Persian, the purely British government enterprise, will be working with the holder of rich oil territory all over Europe and western Asia. The Standard of New York, working in eastern Asia, may or may not enter the combination. Just what American companies will participate may be a matter of public knowledge before this article appears. One indirect result of the Washington oil conference may be seen in the final settlement of the American participation. Through the instrumentality of the Department of State, working for American participation, a number of oil companies, representing different interests, have been invited to make up the American group.

Then what is proposed to it? Nothing less than the greatest financial interests in the world—the Jewish bankers' of Europe. It is true, I believe, that American oil is actually not supported by American banking. The Standard is in very friendly relationship with certain banking factors in New York, but the support of the oil industry in this country does not come from the banks. It is too highly speculative for that. The independent oil companies, even such forces as Sinclair and Doherty, are regarded as mere upstarts in the financial world. Even the Standard, until the recent stock issue of the New Jersey company underwritten by J. P. Morgan & Company, had never gone to bankers for money, and the world oil battle is not being financed, so far as the American oil companies are concerned, by the Wall Street bankers or by the conservative and therefore most powerful financial interests in this country. The Anglo-Persian is, like the Standard, not a child of the banking world of England. The British government put its money into that great Persian property, in part because British bankers did not care to underwrite it back in 1909 when the company was formed. Like the Standard, is represents (outside the 50 per cent government interest) the investment of thousands of Englishmen who bought their stock direct.

So the bankers are not in the Standard or the Anglo-Persian. But they are in the Dutch Shell. The Dutch Shell group is a combination of two companies. The Royal Dutch Petroleum Company is a Holland Company. The Shell Transport and Trading Company is British. Back of the Royal Dutch are said to be the great Jewish bank-

ers of Germany and of France—back of the Shell are the Jewish interests of England, the Rothschilds and, openly, the house of Sir Marcus Samuel, now Lord Bearsted. Indeed, in the ramifications of the Dutch Shell combination, the control of the English side, with the English Rothschilds (perhaps the French Rothschilds enter here and not in the Dutch company), through the Samuel interest, is in control. The Dutch Shell is dominated theoretically by the Royal Dutch shares voting 60 per cent and the English shares voting, and participating in, 40 per cent. But in particularity there are a million shares of the Shell, or English company, which by the terms of the combination vote not one vote, but five votes per share. This arrangement gives actual control, though not corresponding participation in the profits, to the English.

But here enters another interesting fact; this rule of five votes per share is to continue in force only so long as these shares remain in the Samuel family. Every circumstance indicates that it is the great Jewish banking power which dominates the Dutch power and with it the Standard, and the Anglo-Persian type.

The very organization of the interlocking companies of the Dutch Shell group indicates this control; for it is the centralization so typical of the financial interests of the international banker, be he Jew or Gentile. Briefly, the Dutch Shell is a holding company for subsidiaries and is not itself a producer or refiner of petroleum. The parent company, under this arrangement, finances its subsidiaries by loans and advances against full security, but takes none of the risk either of investment or of development. An instance in point is the case of the Mexican Eagle Oil Company, a great English company formed and carried to full development by Lord Cowdray, one of the famous engineers of England. The Eagle company was formed about 1909. During the war, it furnished to a large extent the oil for England's navy. The Eagle company had no connection with the Dutch Shell. Through the company was reorganized. The shares bought by the Dutch Shell were resold to the public—on Lord Cowdray's reputation—and the Dutch Shell remained sitting in the background, but with this difference: it had made a perpetual operating contract for the Eagle company's properties. Since that time, the oil production of Mexico has declined and the Eagle shares are less valuable than they were. But the Eagle can lose its wells, and its pipe-lines and ships can burst away, and the Dutch Shell will feel the loss not a bit; for the Dutch Shell has nothing but a perpetual operating contract—the public holds the shares.

At the head of the Dutch Shell group of companies is one of the most interesting figures in the oil world—Sir Henri W. A. Deterding. Sir Henri is a Hollander by birth, a Jew by race, a British subject by adoption and a Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire by creation of King George. He sits in power and state in one of the upper floors of one of the few great modern buildings of the City in London. St. Helens' Court, a magnificent structure reared in a tiny back alley called "Great St. Helens".

Last summer I talked with Sir Henri Deterding in his office. He sat behind a wide, long and slightly curved table in a gray-hued, mounously active office with keen eyes looking at me over half-lenses. We talked only of oil. He complained of the lack of understanding of oil problems by the people of this world—all oil men complain of that. He observed, however, with some shrewdness that this ignorance among the "backward nations" was their power. The demagogues will not learn; for when they know, they lose their power to face us down. They will not learn; nor will they let their people learn."

I asked him if there was a way to a clear understanding of oil problems. "No," he answered quickly, "Every man has his opinion and whether it is good or bad, it is different. The more experts there are, the more new opinions. The oil question rest upon mistakes and misunderstandings. There are no substantial facts."

So we went on. In the end I asked him what was to be the solution of the oil struggle between companies and between governments. There are no substantial facts."

He looked at me over those half-lenses, grimly. "Natural law, and that alone, will solve it in the end."

Organization, natural law, cosmic

force. This is the Dutch Shell. On the other hand is a combination of the two great Anglo-Saxon groups, of men who believe in natural law, to be sure, but who believe, too, in the right of the human mind to contribute to, and to direct the operation of, that natural law. This is the genius of the Anglo-Saxon type.

These two forces are, in their turn, facing the problem of control of, or help from, the lesser peoples, the "backward nations", as they call them. Their part, their story, is but little considered, but too, is vital to the future. Mexico and Russia have led the way in the "backward nations"—Mexico, with nationalism that it does not enforce and anti-foreignism that furnishes a potent example to the other nations of this continent, and Russia with a nationalism that works and a new example that is not so tempting. But Russia, through its advocates and allies in neighboring countries, is wielding a great influence, and the "backward nations" do not any longer take kindly to being dominated by the civilization that the great commercial oil companies represent.

Economic nationalism is one of the great facts of the new world. The Americans and the British, in their ransacking of South America and Asia for oil concessions, have given excellent examples of economic nationalism for the encouragement of their weaker brothers. And the weaker brothers are taking advantage of the lesson. There is hardly an independent nation in the world today, not excepting the United States, that is not in some way or another excluding foreigners from participation in oil development. Venezuela is the shining example of one nation who does not—and Venezuela, where British and American companies are drilling and developing oil fields under generous conditions, is on the verge of the greatest oil activity known since all wells of Mexico were brought to the attention of a started world. Elsewhere, China is friendly to the foreigner, but China is disturbed, and more than that, the Standard of New York has tried drilling in some of the oil fields of China. The results are disappointing. This fact means that for the present and so long as proximity to tide-water is important, the oil territories of China will not be developed fully.

The rest of the world is making a fetish out of oil. Siam, for instance, is quietly working to find out what it has in oil resources, and an American engineer, Wallace Lee (unconnected with the Standard, as was carefully ascertained beforehand), is studying the deposits for the Emporer. When Siam is ready to open its oil fields, it will do the opening on a basis thoroughly satisfactory to the Siamese. Everywhere in the East a similar tendency is apparent. The western world has talked so much about the need of petroleum and the news has penetrated so far, that the Orient is very certainly awakening in this case to opportunity and to its rights.

We have yet to draft an international petroleum code. The oil companies and the nations, like ourselves that are increasingly dependent upon petroleum must, in the end, find a way peacefully to reconcile their needs with the rights of the countries in which petroleum is found. It is no longer possible, as it has never been just, for us to take because we have the power and not even because we have the impulsive need. Our civilization must give fairly to the "backward nations" what they want in return for what it wants. But that does not mean that mere money-purchases will in all cases make for justice and peace. We have not been very successful in our chief attempt, so far, at this mode of exchange; into Mexico we have tossed a golden apple over which revolutionists have fought and from each other; and, as an inevitable result, they have torn us when they have finished with their own.

There is a way, however, which I hope to present in a subsequent article, by which the nations may reach an oil entente. It may entail in the end the rationing of gasoline and the concerted drilling of wells only under strict supervision of some vast super-organization of governments great and small. It is something that will battle more mightily than Standard and Anglo-Persian oil companies against the operation of the natural

force. The big gasser located only a 20-minute drive by car, and it is considered almost certain by local oil men that the Rogers well will encounter this immense gas flow at practically the same horizon's as the Gladys-Belle, following perhaps at a lower depth by oil.

Only Three Miles From Boundary and 12 Miles S. E. of Rogers Well Makes Eastern Side of Field Look Good.

Two miles south and east of the Rogers-Imperial well, what is believed to be the biggest gasser in the State of Montana has just come in, with confirmation given by the owners of the well, the Gladys-Belle Oil Company. It is reported that it is making 10,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily. It has been controlled and the gas is being utilized for fuel purposes. The strike was made at 1,640 feet.

The coming in of a giant gas flow in this well has a tremendous bearing on drilling operations on the Canadian side, and will contribute much toward pulling interest northward, as all indications now point to the trend of the border field this way.

The Rogers-Imperial drilled into a strong gas flow at 900 feet. So strong was it that it gave the drillers no trouble before it was placed under control. This may be only a foretaste of what may occur in the next few hundred feet in the Rogers well, in view of the strike in the Gladys-Belle.

Confidence in the east end of the field and the structure being tested out by the Canadian Oil and Refining Company is materially augmented by

the big gasser located only a 20-minute drive by car, and it is considered almost certain by local oil men that the Rogers well will encounter this immense gas flow at practically the same horizon's as the Gladys-Belle, following perhaps at a lower depth by oil.

Mr. C. Rogers, president of the Rogers-Imperial well, what is believed to be the biggest gasser in the State of Montana has just come in, with confirmation given by the owners of the well, the Gladys-Belle Oil Company. It is reported that it is making 10,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily. It has been controlled and the gas is being utilized for fuel purposes. The strike was made at 1,640 feet.

The coming in of a giant gas flow in this well has a tremendous bearing on drilling operations on the Canadian side, and will contribute much toward pulling interest northward, as all indications now point to the trend of the border field this way. The best gassers in Northern Montana were previously the Ohio-Berg No. 1 and California-Abell well in the Kevin-Sunburst field.

The Gladys-Belle-Brown well has not been gauged. The acreage about the well is held almost solidly by the Gladys-Belle and the Montana-Canadian.

Encouraging Developments in Northern End of Border Oil Fields Are Seen

Imperial Oil Strike of Oil Strata and Gladys-Belle Gas Strike Raise High Hopes

C. E. Coulter, head of the geological department of the Canadian Oil and Refining Company, is in the city for a few days. Mr. Coulter recently crossed the line from the Rogers-Imperial, and confirms the story given out of the tremendous gas flow encountered at 1,640 feet.

Mr. Coulter and his staff, also studied the dips northward from the Gladys-Belle location, gathering valuable data for his company. The strike of gas in such huge quantities twelve miles from the Rogers well is looked upon by Mr. Coulter with significance and bears out his contention that the largest gas and petroleum discoveries will be made north of the Kevin-Sunburst field.

The gas is being used for fuel and is saving the Gladys-Belle company \$100 a day. Until now crude oil has been used, being hauled from Sunburst.

Old A. C. M. Field. It is interesting to note that the Gladys-Belle, which is the ground of the old gassers drilled by the Anaconda Copper Mining company, who some years ago, drilled in the Sweet Grass Hills structure in search of a large commercial natural gas field.

In the A.C.M. wells good oil showings were found in the sand lying about 150 feet below the gas sands. Officials of the Gladys-Belle give it as their belief that oil will be encountered in this well at about the same depth below the big gas sand. The A.C.M. wells were capped before either the Kotemai or the Ellis sands were penetrated. The Gladys-Belle will be carried through each of these formations.

This test will be a most important one for Lethbridge and Southern Alberta, for it will contribute valuable information bearing on the present contention of well-known geologists on both sides of the line that the gathering area of the Northern Montana Field is from the north in Canada.

BIG OIL GUSHER CAME IN TUESDAY MONTANA FIELD

Oil is Flowing at Rate of 3,500 Barrels Daily in Giant Producer

Midnorthern Well, drilling in 36-2W centre of production in the Northern Montana field, came in Tuesday and looks like the biggest well by far to date. The well came in as a gusher, the third to be found in the field—the flush production being estimated at 5,000 barrels. It is still flowing at the rate of 3,500 barrels daily. The bringing in of this giant producer about one year after the discovery of oil at Kevin by Gordon Campbell, gives volumes for the border field. In fact it establishes a record.

On the Canadian side, according to reports reaching this city Tuesday, the Patterson McCullough well in section 3-15 was spudded in Tuesday morning. The Maudie company will spud in a few days in 4-15.

Gladys-Belle Strikes. Twelve miles south and east of the Rogers-Imperial well what is believed to be the biggest gusher in the State of Montana has just come in with confirmation given by the owners of the well, the Gladys-Belle Oil Company. It is reported that it is making 10,000,000 cubic feet of gas a day. It has been controlled and the gas is being utilized for fuel purposes. The strike was made at 1,640 feet.

The coming in of this huge gas flow in this well has a tremendous bearing on drilling operations on the Canadian side, and will contribute much toward pulling interest northward, as all indications now point to the trend of the border field this way. The Rogers-Imperial drilled into a strong gas flow at 900 feet. So strong was it that it gave the drillers no trouble before it was placed under control. This may be only a foretaste of what may occur later in the Rogers well in view of the strike at the Gladys-Belle. It is expected here that the Rogers well, drilling at 1,640 feet, will strike this gas in the next 150 feet with oil sand another 100 feet deeper.

Alberta is on the eve of the greatest oil development in its history, in the opinion of S. E. Slipper, recently resigned government petroleum engineer, Edmonton. Mr. Slipper has collected authentic data from every section of activity in the province and has personally visited most of the wells. While not expecting this movement to reach its height this year, Mr. Slipper is confident that from two to three years will see discoveries of oil and gas in Alberta that will fulfill the hopes of the most sanguine. This was one of his reasons for resigning his government post, as he desired to be in a position to take an active part in the coming development which he foresees.

Call A National Coal Conference

Addressing the Canadian Club, at London, Ont., recently, Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways, dealt with the problem of making Alberta coal available for use by the people of Ontario—subject discussed in this column in recent issues and which, because of its importance to all Canada, we venture to refer to again even at the risk of being wearisome.

In his address, Sir Henry Thornton said that, while unable and unwilling to tenday any definite promise, it was just possible that coal could be brought from Alberta to Ontario without loss to the Government railways at a price that would practically eliminate the United States mining interests as serious competitors for Canadian patronage. Sir Henry added: "This is a big problem and I speak with every hesitation. It is largely a matter of freight rates. It may be possible that we shall be able to fix the rates in order that the coal may be brought to Ontario with a small profit to ourselves. We cannot, or will not, undertake to handle it at a loss."

Having made the above statement as to the position of all Canadian National Railways, Sir Henry uttered a warning to all other interests concerned when he declared that, should the C.N.R. find it impossible to adjust freight rates in such a manner as to transport Alberta coal to Ontario to compete with United States coal, the mine owners of Alberta and the distributors of coal in Ontario must shoulder their share of the burden and not increase their rates.

Stated in this position in relation to this vital national question of an adequate fuel supply for the Eastern Provinces is briefly this: Alberta has no coal, but if Ontario has no coal, is forced to buy from the United States, thus draining millions of dollars out of the Dominion and forcing up the adverse balance of trade against Canada, and in recent years Ontario has been unable to secure sufficient coal at any price from the United States to meet the needs of its people, the only obstacle in the way of replacing United States coal with Alberta coal is the long railway haul and consequent heavy freight.

The President of the C.N.R. says it is possible, but not probable, that the present freight rate can be reduced sufficiently to enable Alberta coal to compete with U.S. coal, and still yield a small profit to the railway. Sir Henry distinctly says that, with no coal at a loss—and in view of C.N.R. finances, rightly so—but this does not mean that they would not haul at a profit, assuming that the earning of even a small profit would operate to prevent the business altogether. If there were no existing coal traffic between Alberta and Ontario on which the railway was now making a profit, the C.N.R. might well hesitate to forego even that, but as no such traffic now exists, the railway would lose nothing by inaugurating a business, which would entail no loss, even if it did not yield a profit.

The mine owners of Alberta should regard this question in the same light. They now have no business in Ontario; it is a new field for them, and, like most business men, they could well afford to supply coal to Ontario at a very small margin of profit, or even at cost for a period while developing that new market. Even so they would find it profitable because they would be able to so largely increase their output as to reduce all overhead expenses proportionately, and, by reason of providing steady, all-the-year-round employment for miners, greatly assist in solving one of their present big problems—labor, including hours of work and wages.

The Ontario coal dealers, too, must, as Sir Henry says, be prepared to do their part in this great national and economic development. Those now engaged in handling U.S. coal will probably be opposed to handling Alberta coal at a smaller commission or smaller margin of profit. If so, new agencies for the handling and distribution of Alberta coal in Ontario can assuredly be created, and arrangements made for the financing of such business on a small but safe margin.

It is not Ontario alone that is vitally concerned in finding a solution to this problem. The West is deeply interested, because anything that will lead to a partial solution of labor difficulties at the Alberta mines, that will reduce overhead costs of production and administration, and encourage larger production and further development must react favorably for all Western consumers of Alberta coal, both as to price, quality and quantity.

With the Canadian National Railways prepared to discharge its full duty in the inauguration of a truly national coal policy, surely the time is ripe for the holding of a representative national conference of Governments, both Federal and Provincial, railway executives, mine owners, coal distributors, representatives of the miners themselves, and bankers, at which each group should lay their cards on the table and say what they are prepared to do to make such a national policy possible and a success.

No time should be lost in having such a round table conference take place.

Half and Half

Rural and City Dwellers About Equally Divided in Canada

An interesting compilation based on Canada's census returns shows that the population is divided equally between city dwellers and country dwellers. The total urban population is given as 4,352,774 and the total rural population 4,455,710. In Prince Edward Island the rural population is as high as 78 per cent of the whole, and in Saskatchewan 71 per cent. In only two provinces—Ontario and Quebec—the rural population smaller than the city population. The total rural population of the three prairie provinces is now given as 1,252,753 as compared with 89,942 in the census of 1911.

Shire Horses for Canada

Shire Association of Great Britain Send Six Fine Horses to Alberta

The gift of six fine shire horses from the Shire Horse Association of Great Britain to the Dominion of Canada is to go to the Lacombe Experimental Farm in Alberta. The horses reached Canada recently in charge of G. B. Rothwell, Dominion Animal Husbandman, who states that they will come into direct contact and comparison with the popular draft breeds already there. They will be exhibited at various shows in Western Canada this summer. With the horses came a consignment of Ayrshire cattle for the Experimental Farm at Ottawa and a number of sheep for the various stations.

Speed of Birds

Aeroplanes Can Now Travel Faster Than Any Living Creature

Man has beaten the birds at their own game, observers declare. Records of over 200 miles an hour recently attained by aviators at Dayton, Ohio, is declared to be speedier than any other living creature we know. Some species of hawks have a speed of 200 feet a second, or about 136 miles an hour. The canvas-back duck can fly from 130 to 160 feet a second, but its usual rate of 60 to 70 miles an hour would be pretty slow to be enjoyable in an airplane making a pleasure trip. The crow is the least rapid of a list of 22 migratory birds, flying an insignificant average of 45 feet a second or 30 miles an hour. Curlews and jacksnipes can fly 55 to 65 feet a second, while quails, prairie chickens and ruffed grouse can make 75 feet. The dove can reach a speed of 100 feet a second, or 63 miles an hour, although its usual rate is less. Red-tails, blue-winged teals, green-winged teal, Canada geese and different varieties of brant can fly over 100 feet a second, ranging in speed from 68 to 93 miles an hour, but usually fly at a much slower rate.

Painful Sprains, Bruises Restored By Nerviline

There is soothing power in Nerviline that has made it famous for nearly fifty years. It sinks in deeply, it penetrates quickly, it relieves pain from a sprain and brings grateful relief when joints are stiff and you are suffering from Rheumatism or Lumbago. If Neuralgia has you agonizing with pain, old "Nerviline" is the answer. It works wonders. It is painless, it is harmless or external. Get a large 2 cent bottle from your dealer today.

New Passenger Service to Ireland

Inauguration of a new passenger service from Canada to Ireland, with weekly calls at Belfast by the Canadian Pacific Lines, is announced for the opening of the St. Lawrence navigation. Westbound calls at Belfast will be made as in the past, which service is stated to have proven very successful.

SATISFIED MOTHERS

No other medicine gives the same satisfaction to mothers as do Baby Own Tablets. They are equally good for the newborn babe or the growing child and are absolutely guaranteed to be free from opium or other harmful laxative and cause no harm to the baby—they always do good. Concerning them Mrs. J. A. Ache, Coteau Road, B.C., writes: "I find Baby Own Tablets are a marvelous medicine for little ones. I gave them to my little girl with such good results that I now strongly recommend them to all mothers. The Tablets are good for babies, babies are weak, tablets for horses and cattle affected by colic, it far surpasses anything that can be administered."

Increase In B.C. Mining

Output Last Year \$7,092,202 Over Previous Twelve Months

British Columbia mining production for the last year with a total output valued at \$35,158,843 shows an increase of 25 per cent over the previous year, according to the report of the Hon. Wm. Sloan, Minister of Mines. The actual increase was \$7,092,202.

This year's production, it is estimated, will run over forty million dollars, and close to fifty million.

The return final for the year bear out the prediction of Mr. Sloan some time ago that the mining tide had turned and everything pointed to greater and more permanent business development than ever before, with a large increase in the number of properties working.

Conditions in British Columbia are now such, Mr. Sloan says, that they have reached a point "where a margin of profit for the miner is visible." It is extremely gratifying to note that the output for the year has only been exceeded three times in the history of mining in the province and that was in 1916, when production reached \$42,290,462, in 1918 when it was \$41,782,474, and in 1920 when the value was \$35,543,048.

Largest Saw in the World

The largest saw in the world, measures 108 inches in circumference and weighing 795 pounds, has just been installed in a lumber mill at Hogmanay, Wash.

Minard's Liniment, Lumberman's Friend



Cuticura Beautifies Skin Hair and Hands

Make Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum your every-day toilet preparations and wash your skin, hair and hands improve. The Soap to cleanse and the Ointment to nourish the skin. The Talcum to powder and perfume. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and Talcum 25c. Sold through the leading Canadian Drug Stores. 24th St. Paul St. W. Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

Migrating to Canadian Prairies

Romance in the Game of Settling Farm Lands

(By G. C. Porter of Winnipeg)

St. Paul, Minn.—There is romance in the game of settling farm lands from the viewpoint of this section of the United States. It was through this gateway that the Dakotas, Montana, Minnesota and Wisconsin received their crowds of homeseekers, the majority from abroad, Central Europe and Scandinavian countries supplying unusual quotas, and it comes natural for the second generation of these pioneer people to migrate to the Canadian prairies and repeat the experiment in cheap lands. In other years these states have supplied the cream of the movement northward and there are many indications that the movement from this section will be heavy this year toward the Canadian prairies.

R. A. Garrett, a veteran of the service and a keen mentality, is in charge of the St. Paul immigration station for the Dominion Government, while George Cook is the agent at Waterloo, S.D., and W. E. Black is handling the Canadian Government's immigration business at Fargo, N.D. A. H. Davis is in charge of the Natural Resources Branch of the Canadian National Railways at St. Paul, and J. N. K. McLean is in charge of the office for the Canadian Pacific Railway here. These gentlemen are very optimistic over the prospects of immigrants and land buyers going north this spring. Their estimates of increased prospects vary from fifteen to thirty per cent. Mr. Davis went so far as to tell me that his inquiries and prospects are better today than they have been during the past seven years and all agreed that the inquiries for land to buy, rent and homestead on the prairies and British Columbia were of a volume to be most promising.

Independent dealers in Canadian farm lands of which there are many in these three centres of activity, are not so enthusiastic though they admit that prospects of doing business north of the line this season are better than for some years. I have been told by these independent salesmen, who represent a very considerable element of the speculators, that the wild land tax on the prairies has made many of the American investors shy. They claim they can't interest the man who wants to buy large blocks of farm lands on the prairies or in British Columbia for purely speculative purposes on this account. Their business today is confined more to that class of people who want to buy improved farms on which to live in Canada.

Heaven helps those who help others to help themselves.

HUSBAND DIDN'T DARE

LEAVE HER ALONE
HEART WAS SO BAD

These feelings of faintness, this dizzy spells, the all-some sinking sensations which come on from time to time indicate a weakened condition of the heart and a disordered state of the nerves.

MILBURN'S
HEART AND NERVE PILLS

have no equal a remedy to strengthen the heart, invigorate the nerves and build up the run-down system.

Mrs. C. A. Milburn, "Eccentric Alice" of Alberta, a year ago had heart trouble. My husband didn't dare leave me alone, and often had to stay up at night with me. I would just feel kind of faint and my heart would seem to stop beating. It would faint away, and it would sometimes be an hour before they could bring me back to life. Someone told me about Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I took the pills, took a walk, and felt much better, so continued all winter, and now I never feel any such faintness. I surely do appreciate the good they have done for me.

Largest Saw in the World

The largest saw in the world, measures 108 inches in circumference and weighing 795 pounds, has just been installed in a lumber mill at Hogmanay, Wash.

Minard's Liniment, Lumberman's Friend

A Charming Dinner
Or Dance Frock

SAYS IT'S WORTH WEIGHT IN GOLD

Mrs. Mathews Pays High Tribute To Tanlac For Ending Stomach Trouble

"I am so thankful for the wonderful benefits I have received from the Tanlac treatment I just want to tell everybody in Toronto about it," declared Mrs. Ellen Mathews, 104 Eastern Ave., Toronto, Ontario.

"I suffered so terribly with stomach trouble and a run-down condition that I feared nervous collapse. My appetite almost destroyed me and even the little I did manage to eat disagreed with me, and I bloated with gas till my heart palpitated and I was dreadfully short of breath. I couldn't get a good night's sleep and was so worn out I couldn't even do my errands to the store."

"I heard so much praise of Tanlac I finally bought a bottle, and it was worth its weight in gold. Six bottles have made me perfectly well, without a sign of the old troubles I had suffered with for seven years, and my weight has been increased, too. I consider it a duty to recommend Tanlac."

Tanlac is for sale by all good druggists. Accept no substitute. Over 37-million bottles sold.

Improved Airplane Wings

Inventor Claims Lifting Increased Ten Per Cent

An improvement of at least 10 per cent in the lifting efficiency of airplane wings is expected to be made by an invention which has been patented by a young ex-officer of the flying corps in England.

He claims to have discovered the method by which crows and other birds glide at fine angles and experiments which have been made with gliding models suggest that the wing feathers are not merely for balancing purposes, but contribute largely to the lifting capacity.

No surgical operation is necessary in removing corns if Holloway's Corn Remedy is used.

A Divorce Granted

Planes are under way for Victoria for the erection of a modern apartment hotel to cost in the neighborhood of \$600,000. The proposed building is of a type that is being erected in large centres of population and is particularly adapted to the tourist trade. There has been a large increase in tourist traffic to Victoria and the Island during the past few years, many people coming from the Western States and the prairies.

Top-Notch Steering

Grasping Wheel Near Top Best Position in Traffic

Steering is much easier—and in many instances safer—by grasping the wheel at the sides, near the top. With the hands in this position a quicker, sharper and easier turn, can be made in either direction. A full right or left turn can be made with one downward pull on the wheel by the hand on the respective side. For ordinary driving it may be more comfortable to keep the hands at the bottom of the steering wheel rim but when driving through traffic or on a winding road, the top of the wheel is best for top-notch steering.

Posses this Asthma Remedy. A grateful user of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy finds it the only remedy that will give relief, though for thirteen years he had sought other remedies without success. His asthma can be prevented by using this wonderful remedy at the first warning of trouble. Its use is simple, its cost is slight, and it can be purchased almost anywhere.

Synthetic Coal

High Grade Anthracite is Produced From Stone Quarries

German science, it is reported, has actually succeeded in manufacturing synthetic coal. The achievement is credited to a Munich pharmacist, Professor by name, who is reported to have produced a high grade anthracite from stone quarries. The production of synthetic coal equal in every respect to anthracite, is said to have been established beyond doubt by a number of official practical tests. The process of making synthetic coal is simple, according to the inventor of the method, who is quoted as saying that two different kinds of soft stone are crushed and ground into fine sand and mixed with certain chemicals.

Big Threshing Bill

Estimates recently made of the cost of threshing Saskatchewan's 1922 crop placed the figure at \$57,000,000, which is perhaps the biggest threshing bill on record.

Crushed egg shells are excellent for cleaning glasses, enamelled saucepans, and the like, and will remove every speck.

Minard's Liniment for Falling Out of Hair

give your digestion a "kick" with WRIGLEY'S.

Sweet tooth, good appetite and proper digestion mean MUCH to your health.

WRIGLEY'S is a helper in all this work—a pleasant, beneficial pick-me-up.



Successful Cultivation Of Variety Of Small Fruits By Farmers Of Prairies

Compared with 1921, the year 1922 at the Morden Station, Manitoba, saw an increase of two hundred per cent. in the number of letters received, which made enquiry as to culture of fruits, says W. R. Lesslie, Superintendent of the Experimental Station. There is a decided tendency for farmers and others, on the prairies, to think about being more self-dependent in regard to foodstuffs and a pleasing tendency towards the improving of their home surroundings—in the light of the experiences at the different prairie experimental stations in growing fruits. It is evident that fruit plantations may successfully be established and maintained. Because of present economic conditions, and in the welfare of homemakers, the establishment of home fruit plantations may well be generally encouraged.

Any good wheat soil is suitable for most of the commercial hardy fruits. The soil is to be well worked, comparatively free from weed seeds, free from alkali, and is to be given good natural drainage. If there are several exposures available, choose the northerly or north-easterly slope.

The next considerations are a substantial whorlbreak and selection of hardy varieties.

It is not necessary to defay cutting out the fruits until the shelter develops. But the shelter belt should be planted, at the latest, the same year as fruit bushes, trees, etc., are set out. As temporary protection from the winds in summer, and to serve as a snow trap in winter, two or more rows of sunflowers may be planted about the fruit garden area. The sunflowers may be supported with a couple of rows of hemp. Hemp stands up through the winter and tends to grow taller than the sunflowers. The sunflowers are to be decapitated, as soon as flower heads form, otherwise they will probably blow over. When the heads are cut off the stalks ripen up and most of them remain standing the following spring. The hemp is allowed to develop uninterrupted by any pruning. Hemp seed is sometimes difficult to secure and good results are more likely from home-grown seeds, as the seed rapidly loses its vitality.

The permanent shelter belt may well include a closely planted hedge of caragana. For further advice in regard to the composition of the shelter, the recommendation is that enquiry be made to the chief of tree planting division, Dominion Forestry Station, Indian Head, Sask., or to your nearest experimental station or agricultural college.

Best results are secured from a shelter belt which extends on all four sides of the fruit area. On the north and west have the windbreak sufficiently removed so that space is allowed for snow drifts to accumulate. If the shelter is immediately against the fruit trees, grievous losses may be expected from crushing by snow.

Select those suited to your conditions. It is well to make direct enquiry of your nearest experimental station, as there are a number of different climatic zones on the prairies.

By way of general suggestion, set out raspberries, currants and plums.

There are varieties of each of these types that are harder than is necessary for success in any normal year. Black currants are not so hardy as some red currants, but there are a number of varieties of sufficient hardiness.

Strawberries are worthy of cautious trial. The supply of moisture in May and June is apparently the chief limiting factor.

Crab apples may well be attempted in all localities and large apples are already successfully grown in Southern Manitoba and to a lesser degree at Indian Head, Saskatchewan.

Plums are the most attractive prospect in tree fruits. There are improved native varieties for the north and there are very excellent varieties, some of which carry a large proportion of Japanese plum character in their constitution, for the southern cherry hybrids, grown in bush form, are a valuable possession.

Further Irrigation Plans

Farmers in the district of Raymond and Magrath are forming an irrigation district to bring 60,000 acres under irrigation. They will apply to the government for enabling legislation, and for the guaranteeing of the bonds of the district. Work on the Lethbridge Northern irrigation district is rapidly nearing completion, and it is expected that water will be turned into some of the ditches this year.

12,000 miles from England to Australia.

W. N. U. 1472

Rare Bird Secured For Chicago Museum

Hunters of Amazonian Country Call It "Lost Soul."

John Zimmer, Assistant Curator of the Field Museum, Chicago, who arrived by the Booth Line Panams from a year's sojourn along little visited parts of the Amazon for natural curiosities, brought a rare specimen, a nocturnal bird that he says the white head hunters of the Amazonian country call "alma perdida," or lost soul.

Mr. Zimmer said it has a "wall" combines the weirdness of the howl with the blood-curdling qualities of the war cry of the American Indian. A head hunter's legend, Mr. Zimmer said, has it that the bird learned its "funeral shriek" from three small children abandoned by their stepmother in the jungle.

Mr. Zimmer spent thirty-five nights, according to the story that arrived with the dead bird, hunting for the "lost soul" and finally saw it "alighted against the moon" and brought it down with a shot. It is mostly gray and resembles the whip-poor-will, but is a little larger.

Among the other treasures he will take to Chicago is a fly called the "white shawl," because that is what it resembles.

Dual Shorthorns In Manitoba

Foundation of Herd Imported From England Twenty Years Ago

Special attention is paid at the Brandon, Manitoba, Experimental Farm, to the dual shorthorn, and as a great many farmers in the province are taking to the strain, it is found impossible to supply the demand for good bull calves.

The superintendent of the farm

accomplished in 1922, says that the foundation of the herd, which is now fully accredited, was a small importation from England twenty years ago, and that the herd was transferred from Ontario twelve years ago. Since then, the milk producing ability of the herd has been developed and uniformity of type greatly improved.

Bull of good milk producing ancestry, it themselves good individuals both in regard to beef type and milk production, are used. Poor females are rigidly culled. At present the herd numbers seventy animals of excellent quality.

Famous Amusement Place Closed

Business Places Will Occupy Site of Great Hippodrome

The New York Hippodrome has given its last show. Modern business wants the site where over a period of 18 years 40,000,000 people witnessed the spectacles that increased in grandeur each season and so the curtain has gone down on the best known of New York theatrical production for the last time. Eighteen hundred people went out of work. Some of them were only new comers, but others had been with the giant playhouse since its first performance on 12, 1905.

Okanagan Valley Fruit

Over two and a half million boxes of apples were shipped out of the Okanagan Valley in 1922, an increase of eighty thousand boxes over the previous year. In addition there was shipped in 1922, 251,820 boxes of crab apples; 86,354 boxes of pears; 111,006 crates of plums; 155,309 crates of apricots; 109,991 crates of cherries; 9,638 crates of raspberries; 9,135 crates of strawberries; other fruits, 12,471 crates.

Play the Game

A citizen who is in favor of the enforcement of only the laws for which he has voted, and in the principle and wisdom of which he agrees, is not a law-abiding citizen of a democracy. He has something of the autocratic spirit. He is willing to govern but not to be governed. He is not willing to play the game according to the rules of the game.—Ex-President William Howard Taft.

Japs' Queer Belief

Near the close of the New Year in Japan, the housewives get busy and inspect carefully breakfast, dinner and tea sets. Each piece of chin or earthenware which shows a crack is singled out and a new piece is bought in its place. Cracked chin brings ill-luck, according to the Japanese belief.

Paris newspaper started by janitors is bankrupt. It cleaned up no better than janitors do.

It's awfully hard to find your confidence after it has been misplaced.

Island In Pacific Of Volcanic Origin

Discovery Was Made By Captain of Japanese Steamer

As a result of volcanic disturbance on the floor of the Pacific Ocean a new island fifty feet above sea level and about half a mile in circumference has been suddenly brought into existence off French Indo-China.

The discovery of the "island" was made by the captain of the Japanese steamer Wakasa Maru, while traveling between Singapore and Hong Kong. The report was confirmed by the British cruiser Carlyle, which conducted an investigation.

When notified of the discovery, members of the faculty of Tokio University declared that the island was undoubtedly of volcanic origin. While there is no volcanic belt in that part of the sea, its locality is not very far from the volcanic belt in the neighborhood of the Philippines.

The question of territorial right has been raised. According to international law, any island newly-discovered in the open sea outside the three-mile limit of any country belongs to the country of which the discoverer is a citizen or subject.

Electricity From the Air

Apparatus Extracts Juice From Ozone to Light Houses

Joseph Dicsoffy, a young Hungarian engineer, he is only twenty-two years old, is reported to have invented an apparatus for extracting electric current from the air without the least expense.

The chief feature of his device is a mast similar to those which are used for wireless telegraphy, and the electric energy gained from the air varies according to the height of the mast. He claims that he would be able to fetch forty thousand volts at an altitude of nine hundred feet. The inventor has fitted several houses with his apparatus, supplying electric current for their lighting. It has been observed that the current is strongest at noon and weakest at about mid-night.

Canada's Ocean Crops

Sea Fish Catch in 1922 Valued at \$20,963,234

Canada's sea fish catch in 1922 amounted in value to \$20,963,234, an increase of about \$1,500,000 over the previous year. British Columbia stands first among the provinces in the proportion of the value of its sea fish catch, with Nova Scotia a close rival and New Brunswick, Quebec and Prince Edward Island following in the order stated. The principal British Columbia catch last year was salmon, with a value of \$5,453,302. The half but catch amounted to \$2,563,099.

Would Make Chicago Good

Morgan Collins, new police chief, has announced a determination to make Chicago a "one o'clock town." Collins asked Corporation Counsel Busch for an opinion on legality of his plan.

Shipment in 1922 amounted to 896,312 tons, as against 655,204 in the previous year. In addition to newspaper Canada supplies the United States with large quantities of pulp and paper, wood, which amounts to several millions of dollars in value each year.

English Railway Traffic Heavy

The railways of Britain carried 1,185,470,000 passengers, 361,415,000 tons of goods and minerals, and 16,705,000 head of livestock during 1922, showing gross receipts of 207,800,000 pounds and an expenditure of 190,600,000 pounds.

Make North Bay a City

Consideration of the necessary steps to secure incorporation of North Bay as a city, is among the items on the

North Bay Board of Trade's program for this year.

Be a reformer if you will, but be on yourself.

WESTERN EDITORS



W. G. Sergeant, Editor and Proprietor of The Times, Kamsack, Saskatchewan.

Heavy Grain Production For Last Year On The Western Indian Reserves

A Day of Joy

Royalty Needed as the Bond of the Commonwealth

A Glasgow ballad—they call all men ballies in Scotland, and in these radical days have some eccentric ones—took the occasion of the royal wedding to rail round at kings and the "Inept, Insane, brutal monarchial system." The Lord Provost, or who ever was in the chair, gave it back to him in Galloway Scotch, and then the council broke up in confusion. Another communist unfurled a red flag in a London street, amid the millions who were there to pay a natural homage to a national bride. The crowd was made up, according to nature, chiefly of women, which went in for the red flag man, for the police could not get near till the flag and its bearer were both in the dust, and its banner had to be pulled up by the millions who were there to pay a natural homage to a national bride. The crowd was made up, according to nature, chiefly of women, which went in for the red flag man, for the police could not get near till the flag and its bearer were both in the dust, and its banner had to be pulled up by the millions who were there to pay a natural homage to a national bride.

"In the nearly forty years that have passed since the Indians of the prairie provinces had to change their mode of living, the officers of the department have steadily labored to bring this about, often in the face of misunderstanding and discouragement. However, the efforts of the Indian industrial schools and the training given by the farm superintendents on the reserve, have had their effect and today the outlook is most encouraging.

"The Indians in the west are not dying out, but are very gradually increasing in numbers and the results of their farming operations in 1922 show how far they have advanced in the way of self-support and independence. In the three prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, Indian farmers harvested 745,569 bushels equally divided between wheat and oats. In addition to this, Indians survived centuries of very objectionable kings. It is in blossom today with a virtuous royal family utterly loyal to the people. Royalty is needed just now as the bond of the commonwealth. Theories are horses that run off with impractical people. The British constitution is made up of venerable but useful features. The real ruler of the country was probably that of the ceremonial that filled the heart and imagination of the nation, if his throat was well enough. But government went on undisturbed by the royal event. The divinity that still "doth hedge a King" not only sustains the British throne, but many thrones are looking to it for model and support in these days when the imperialism which recently reduced a number of monarchs to their fall has gone to grass at Doorn.—Montreal Witness.

Mirror Prevents Auto Accidents

Enables Driver to See Road Directly In Rear

Accidents on the highways could be greatly decreased by the passage of uniform state laws requiring every truck to carry a mirror, giving a view of the road immediately to the rear, and by requiring every horse-drawn vehicle, as well as automobile, to display some sort of light when using the roads at night.

Motor trucks need mirrors for they travel at a slower rate of speed than passenger cars and the noise of the engine completely drowns out in many instances the horn of the motorist behind who is blowing for the road. Often they will swear at the time the passenger car is about to pass and this means an accident. As for the light of a horse-drawn vehicle, the need for it is obvious. The motorist, coming up behind such a vehicle and perhaps blinded by the headlights of a car coming from the opposite direction, cannot see the horse-drawn vehicle until he is right on it.

On Farm Life.

Florida Is Lowest State

Everglades Are Only Fifty Feet Above Sea Level

Florida, speaking physically, is the lowest state of the union. The geological survey has just completed a topographical investigation showing that the Peninsula State's highest elevation, located in Polk County and known as "Iron Mountain," is only 325 feet above sea level. The widely known Everglades comprising an area of 150 miles long and about 100 miles broad, are at an average elevation of less than 50 feet above the sea, while the surface of the lake within them, Okeechobee, is not quite 20 feet above the sea level.

Canada's Total Trade Increases

During the fiscal year ended March 31, Canada's total trade increased nearly a quarter of a billion dollars. The amount was \$1,748,530,880, an increase over the previous year of \$246,840,837. The principal development was in exports, which increased during the year \$191,988,763. Among Canada's domestic exports agricultural products ranked first with a value of \$283,425,251. Next came wood, wood products and paper, valued at \$288,755,205.

Farmers Are Buying

An altogether unusual amount of farm machinery is being sold and contracted for this spring, according to reports from rural districts. Drill, cultivators and ploughs are in demand, and binders and reapers are being ordered in anticipation of the harvest.

That the Indians on the western reserves are advancing and are adapting themselves to the new conditions where they are not dependent alone on hunting and fishing, is told by Dr. Duncan C. Scott, Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in a recent number of *Natural Resources*.

"When the bison disappeared from the western plains of Canada, the Indians, about thirty thousand in number, became a charge on the people of Canada. There were some persons who held that nothing better was to be expected than that the red men would have to be rationed and cared for by the Government as long as any of them remained. The Department of Indian Affairs, however, believed that, given opportunity and training, the Indians would in time become self-supporting, and thus an asset instead of a liability of the Dominion.

"In the nearly forty years that have passed since the Indians of the prairie provinces had to change their mode of living, the officers of the department have steadily labored to bring this about, often in the face of misunderstanding and discouragement. However, the efforts of the Indian industrial schools and the training given by the farm superintendents on the reserve, have had their effect and today the outlook is most encouraging.

"The Indians in the west are not dying out, but are very gradually increasing in numbers and the results of their farming operations in 1922 show how far they have advanced in the way of self-support and independence. In the three prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, Indian farmers harvested 745,569 bushels equally divided between wheat and oats. In addition to this, Indians survived centuries of very objectionable kings. It is in blossom today with a virtuous royal family utterly loyal to the people. Royalty is needed just now as the bond of the commonwealth.

"When Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, who is also head of the Department of Indian Affairs, and Mr. Duncan C. Scott, the Deputy Superintendent General, visited a number of the western reserves on a tour of inspection last autumn, harvesting was in progress and they were struck with the big crops being garnered and also with the efficient farming methods used by many of the Indians, especially those who had been trained in industrial schools. They felt sure that the final returns would show good results for the season's operations, and the figures given above amply confirm their expectations."

Search For David's Tomb

Sacred Sites Will Not Be Upset By Excavations

The recent announcement that excavations are to be made at Jerusalem in a search for David's tomb has aroused anxiety in some religious circles in London, where it was feared that the work would devastate sacred sites.

The colonial office, however, has issued a reassuring statement asserting that the actual location of the ancient City of David was not on the spot mentioned by tradition. Archaeologists long ago established the statement says, that the city stood on a little triangular square of ground called Mount Ophel, south of the present Jerusalem. It is on this site, which has heretofore been of no religious interest to Christians, Jews or Mohammedans, that the excavations in the search for David's tomb are to be made.

A Little Easier

In the home where mother does all her own work, it is sometimes wise to have Tuesdays for washday rather than the custom-made Monday. The house is always in disorder from Sunday, with so many things to put away and so much accumulated dust that it takes most of Monday to straighten it out. In the afternoon a cold sun could be prepared for Tuesday, and washday would not seem such a horror with the knowledge that the house is in order before one starts.



Spokesman (at largely attended meeting):—And be it resolved—that if humans were to emulate us in the matter of Daylight Saving it would be very much to their benefit both in health and happiness, and such time and energy wasting controversies as are taking place at present amongst them would be unnecessary. (Unanimously approved.)

IRMA TIMES

An independent newspaper published every Friday at Irma, Alberta, Canada, by The Times publishers.
The Alberta Oil Gazette
Irma, Alberta, Canada

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WE CONTROL SOME OF THE CHOICEST ACREAGE IN THE IRMA-FABYAN AND WAINWRIGHT FIELDS.

If you are looking for a Good Drilling Proposition we can arrange for a choice contract on 1,000 acres at a 1-8th royalty.

Irma Oil Holdings Ltd N.P.L

Irma, Alberta

Be Prepared for Emergency

Mr. Hugh McLennan, the Rawleigh Man will be at Irma for some time and will be pleased to meet any patrons of the well-known Rawleigh Products.

No one knows what will be needed during the months ahead. A few dollars spent with the Rawleigh Man may be a big saving in case of emergency.

Hugh McLennan
RAWLEIGH RETAILER

WANT ADS.

FOR RENT OR SALE
S. W. 1-4 Sec. 10-46-8-with. Fifty acres ready for crop. Fenced but no buildings. Cash rental or will sell for \$10 per acre.—Write or wire R. Irving, 5012-102nd St., Edmonton. 51-3p.

STRAYED—to N.W. 1-4 28-46-10-with, one Black Stallion, marks, star and spot and indistinct brand on left. —Harold Whidden, Jarrow, 9th.

LOST—Wednesday, April 25th, on road between Irma and Edmonton, one brown and white maf. Liberal reward will be given to finder. —Applause Motors, Irma, Alta. 1-3c.

ESTRAY—On the premises of J. Lakes, One Red Steer, two years old, white head, white legs, white bellies, brown and of tall white build, lazy hams over bar, on right rib on Sec. 3-4-5-with. —A. L. Deitrich, Brand readers, Fabyan.

When in Edmonton—

Let's Meet and Eat at the SHASTA Cafe

A. E. MARTIN, Prop
10009 Jasper Ave.

VIKING

Manager Runyon's re-organized and re-organized senior ball team appeared for the first time on the local grounds last Friday evening with the Ryley aggregation as opponents. A large crowd turned out to see the encounter which proved to be a classy exhibition. The Ryley team won by the score of 6 to 3. Two or three costly errors at critical times lost the game for Viking. Manager Runyon has gathered together a very classy aggregation of ball tossers, including Clem Loughlin, of hockey fame, Monte Hoskins, Art Horton, Ewy Jones, Art Reishus, Wylie Brown, Stopyrak, a new catcher, Harland Hilliker and Chester Gravert. Features of the game were hard drive to left field by Clem, and a catch of a fly ball by Harland. Brown and Monte were in the box for Viking.

From all appearances Viking is in for a good season of baseball. The team plays at Ryley today and at Holden on Monday next.

On May 24th the Ladies Auxiliary of the Community church demonstrated their ability to put over a real sports day. Inspired by beautiful weather, the final preparations were completed by noon, and all was ready. Shortly after 2 P. M. the married men of the town stacked up against the single men in a game of baseball and clearly demonstrated the fact they had not forgotten the grand old game. Tun pitched for the married men putting over some puzzling curves. Whether it was that the married men were not as much excited by the cheers of the fair sex as were the single colts, or whether Venner's umpiring had something to do with it, we are compelled to tell the world that the single men lost.

Then followed a game of basketball between two high school teams. This was interesting as well as a good practice for the girls. A most interesting horse shoe tournament was then run off by Mr. Campbell, who had charge of the men's games.

On Friday evening last the High school baseball team motored to Killam for a return game. Bassett kept up his reputation as a practical fan by taking a load of boys. Long's car was divided between the boys and girls. Mrs. Long accompanying the team. Angus Ross took four boys in his car. Guess who Mr. Porter ended up? His wife was along. Fred Ross also appeared before the game. With 19 spectators the high school team hardly realized that they were away from home. Game was eaten at 6:30. In the first two innings seven men faced each pitcher. In the third Viking struck a great batting rally. Eleven men faced the Killam pitcher before the side was retired. Viking putting over six runs.

The final score stood twelve-toen in Viking's favor, incidentally being Viking's fifth straight win of the season. The game was fast and rugged by turns, but intensely exciting at all times, and always in doubt.

The people of Viking who were privileged to hear the programme given by the Junior choir of the Community church were given a real musical treat. Sunday morning the choir composed of about thirty voices gave three anthems with the assistance of six little soloists, Mary Hilliker, Muriel Wittman, Phyllis Collier, Violet Venner, Irene Egedahl and Dorothy Jones. Sunday evening the choir gave another programme to a full church notwithstanding the inclement weather. After giving several selections, Jean Campbell gave a recitation, and Rev. Upton spoke on "The Spiritual Education of our Young People." Mr. Upton said the government in their curriculum demands from 27 to 30 hours a week for education, but only from 29 to 30 minutes were given on Sabbath for their spiritual education. Seldom is there teaching in the home and it is left to the Sabbath school teachers to train the young folks. He invited all to come to the Sabbath school—"we have a very efficient staff of officers and teachers" and although the day was disagreeable there were 138 in school.

Rev. Upton's talk closed with an earnest appeal to the parents to train the children "in the way they should go and when they are old they will not depart from it."

The good rains over the weekend has put a different aspect upon crop conditions in general all over the province. This district received a goodly share of the downpour which was a regular sod soaker. Everything has put on a greener and brighter hue.

Fire is reported to have destroyed the home and granary belonging to Mr. T. H. Neilson, nine miles southeast of town, last Thursday. Both Mr. and Mrs. Neilson were away from home. Origin of the fire is unknown. The loss we understand, was partially covered by insurance.

Those who have the best interests of the hospital and hospital district at heart will turn out and vote for the passing of the debenture issue on June 9th. This is an obligation that rests with every ratepayer.

Dr. S. R. McGregor

Physician and Surgeon
Day and night calls at office
back of Drug Store.

ROYAL BLACK PRECEPTORY NO. 1036.

Royal Black Preceptory meets on the last Thursday in each month in Larson's hall.

J. W. Graydon, W. P.
F. W. Watkinson, Reg.
Dr. S. R. McGregor, Treas.

IRMA L. O. L. No. 2066

Meet on the last Thursday in each month in Larson's Hall

Visiting Orangemen Always Welcome.

F. W. Watkinson, W. M.
J. W. Graydon, R. S.
Dr. S. R. McGregor, F. S.

H. W. LOVE

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At Irma every Thursday.

For Special Appointment. Phone

No. 13 or 85 Wainwright.

S. R. BOWERMAN
AUCTIONEER

for the Province of Alberta, will be pleased to communicate with any person wishing to put on a sale. Have had 8 years experience. Write or phone at my expense.

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In Irma Every Saturday

IRMA POOL ROOM
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SOFT DRINKS TOBACCO CIGARS, Etc.

Agent for Snowflake Laundry.

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PROPRIETOR.SELKIRK
HOTEL
EDMONTON

Robt. McDonald, Prop

Rates:
Single \$1.50 to \$3. day.
Double \$2.50 to \$4. day.

Right in the heart of the City. All large Retail Stores and Theatres near the SELKIRK.

Irma Cash Meat Market

Fresh Killed Beef & Pork

BACON

Fresh Smoked every week.

35c per lb. by the Piece.

Smoked Jowls 20c.

Cooked Meat, Dill Pickles

PIGS BOUGHT ANY DAY.

L. C. HATCH, Prop.

Irma, Alberta



STAVE
LOCK
SILOS
Tamarac
FENCE
POSTS

We Stack Up

OUR LUMBER against that of any other dealer in the country as to quality and efficiency. No matter what high sounding phrases and adjectives others use in recommending their own stuff, we're there with real lumber minus the high price.

Farmers Mutual Lbr Co

P. J. HARDY
Manager

IRMA,
Alberta

INVESTIGATION

shows that rentals consume between 15 and 20 per cent of the average wage-earner's income. This is very important as history shows that social disorders increase when people are not properly housed.

THE LOW COST OF BUILDING

ultimately prove the real solution of this situation. Prices for lumber have now reached such a low point that there is no reason why anyone should longer put off building.

CALL AND SEE US FOR PRICES

Our yard is headquarters for everything in building material. Our experience is at your service and the class of material we carry is superior in every respect. Our Prices Are Right.

BETTER Lumber for Home Building

THE IMPERIAL LUMBER Co., LTD.

"Pioneer Lumber Dealers"

T. H. FLEMING, Manager.

IRMA, ALTA.

Alberta's Premier Jewelers

MAKE US YOUR JEWELRY HEADQUARTERS
WATCHES, CUT GLASS, SILVERWARE, FANCY JEWELRY, CLOCKS, Etc.

SEND US YOUR WATCH & JEWELRY REPAIRS

EXPERT WORKMANSHIP, QUICK SERVICE

H. B. KLINE & SONS LTD

10069 Jasper Ave. Next to Allan Theatre

DERMAN'S DRUG STORE, Local Agents

When in Calgary Stop at —

The
HOTEL ALEXANDRA

THE HOUSE OF COMFORT

Free Bus. Free Telephone. Fire Proof
Rates — \$1 \$1.50 and \$2. With bath \$2 & \$2.50.

226 — 9th Ave. East.

Larson's Store

'The Store that serves you best'

Groceries

Fancy Hallowi Dates, in bulk 2 lbs. 25c
 Royal Crown Cream Cheese, 5 lb. bricks 45c lb.
 Sour Pickles, glass with patent top 50c
 Red Cross Dill Pickles Per Tin 35c
 Brunswick Sardine in oil 4 for 25c
 Maple Ridge & K. C. Pure Jam 4 lb. Tin 35c
 Fresh Roasted Peanuts 20c lb.
 Certo — for Jams and Jellies, with recipe book 40c per bottle
 Royal Purple Chick Food 4 lbs. for 25c
 CALF MEAL — A blend of ground Linseed and other grain to replace cream for feeding, sold here at 3 lbs. for 25c
 Royal Yeast Cakes 2 for 15c

Dry Goods

A SALE OF — Dexter Silks and Corticelli mercerized Crochet Cotton. Ecru and White, nearly all numbers in stock. Clearing at 3 balls 25c
 STEELCLAD GALATEA — Light and dark stripes, ideal for Boys Shirts and Kiddies Wear at 30c per yard.
 GINGHAMS — English and Canadian made. "Mighty Good Stuff," and mighty good buy at 20c, 27c, and 35c per yard & up.
 JAZZ CREPE — New Colors and Design, very smart combined with Black Sateen and Factory Cotton 35c yard.
 GIRLS SUMMER VESTS — Short Sleeves and Comfy Cut 30c and 35c
 GIRLS & KIDDIES Cotton Jersey BLOOMERS — at 30c & 35c
 CHILDREN'S TWILL COTTON WAISTS — reinforced with self material, has tabs with eyelets on either side. Price 60c
 BOYS BLOOMER PANTS — Made from Heavy Grey Cotton Drill, belt loops, strap and buckle at knee Clearing at 85c and 95c
 BOYS TWO-PIECE BALBRIGGAN — for Summer Wear, at 55c & 65c per Gar.
 MEN'S UNDERWEAR — Two piece Balbriggan, cool and comfortable, and neat fitting at 65c 75c & 80c per Garment.
 MEN'S MERINO SHIRTS & DRAWERS — will stand hard wear, at 75c & 95c per Garment
 MEN'S LIGHT WEIGHT UNION SUITS — Long and short sleeves, \$1.35, \$1.45, \$1.85, \$2.25 Suit
 MEN'S ATHLETIC UNION SUITS — Very popular with young men \$1.10, \$1.25, \$1.50 per Suit

THE STORE OF COURTESY, SERVICE, AND VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY.

Cash System

Manager T. A. Ledin.

For Cool Drinks --

ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONERY, AND CIGARS
 MEALS ON SHORT ORDER AT ALL TIMES.
 ROOMS FOR TRAVELLERS.
IRMA ICE CREAM PARLOR
 Irma, Alberta.

Satisfied Customers

WORK COMING IN FROM ALREADY A RADIUS OF .25 MILES SPEAKS WELL OF THE SATISFIED CUSTOMERS. ARE YOU ONE OF THESE? IF NOT CALL IN AND LET US KNOW YOUR TROUBLE AND GET OUR OPINION AND PRICES BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE.

E. L. Elford IRMA

Authorized Ford Service Station
 IRMA MOTORS Irma, Alberta

Main Street

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IRMA JUNIOR RED CROSS

The Irma Branch of the Junior Red Cross will serve tea Sunday, June 9th from 3 to 6 p. m., —cafeteria style. Everybody come and help the kiddies. At the old Cream Office.

JARROW

Great interest was shown by the community on Arbour Day, by planting trees and generally beautifying the Memorial Park, and the writer would suggest calling another "Bee" to clean up and to some extent beautify the Cemetery. Perhaps some of the community who have loved ones there will give this hint some consideration.

The tennis court is now completed, and this popular sport has taken a firm hold on the young folks.

Mrs. Faulkner and family have moved onto the Jamieson farm.

Stanley Bridgeman, our popular banker, has returned from his vacation in the north country, and reports having had a "whale of a time" with the exception of poor fishing.

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RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

You should try the OR. NGE PEKOE QUALITY if you like a tea of the very finest flavor.

LASSIES



THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED

HIDDEN GOLD

BY WILDER ANTHONY

Canadian Rights Arranged With Publishers, F. D. Goodrich Co., 265 King St. West, Toronto.

(Continued)

"Yes," he nodded. "I believe it is." "Somebody" was here with "Race." Her voice was a blend of attempted composure with distressing doubt.

"My dear," I have painful news for you."

"With Gordon?" The question was almost a snarl. "Who, father?" Daring him?

Gordon dropped into a chair, and going to her, the Senator placed his hands on her shoulders. She looked shrunken years older, with the bloom of her youth gone, but still a flower, but even in the first and worst moments of her grief there was dignity in it. In a measure Race Moran had proved her for the world, he, and what she had seen of her and her relationship between Dorothy and Gordon.

"You must be brave, my dear," her father said, and she knew he meant that she should know. Race came upon them here last night, in each other's embrace, I believe, and with the girl's help, Wade got the upper hand.

"Are you sure it was Gordon?" Her cold fingers held to her warm ones as in her childhood days, when she had run to him for protection.

"His name is there on the desk."

"But why would they have come

here, father—here, of all places?

Doesn't that seem very improbable to you? That is what I can't understand. Why didn't he go to her house?"

"For fear of arrest, I suppose. Their reason for coming here, you have half expressed, Helen, because it offered them the safest refuge in the out-of-the-way town of Water. The office has not been used at night since we rented it, and besides Moran has been doubly busy with me at the hotel. But I don't say that was their real reason for coming here. The safe was opened, and doubtless their chief motive was robbery."

She sprang to her feet and stood facing him with flaming cheeks, grieve-

WOMAN SUFFERED FOR MONTHS

Weak and Nervous. Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Weakwood, Ont.—"I was in a very weak and run-down nervous condition always tired from the time I got up until I went to bed. Sleep did not rest me at all. My sister recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to me and others told me about it, but it was from my sister's advice that I took it. It did not take long until I felt stronger, healthier, left me no time to feel tired. I am a farmer's wife and have many things to do outside the house, such as milking, looking after the property, and other duties. I heartily recommend the Vegetable Compound to all who have the same trouble I had. It is a fine medicine for women."—Mrs LOUIS F. ELSASER, Hillcrest Farm, Webwood, Ont.

Another Nervous Woman Finds Relief
Port Huron, Michigan.—"I suffered for two years with pains in my side, and I worked very hard. I was weak and tired in the morning as when I went to bed. I was sleepy all the day and didn't feel like doing anything, and was so nervous I would bite my fingers, pull at my hair, and shake my head. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it helped me so much that I soon felt better."—Mrs CHARLES BEELER, 601-14th St., Port Huron, Mich.

Women who suffer from any feminine ailment should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"you offer it to me, but that's all." His wrinkled face twisted into a grin. "You know, I've had it all one of these days to pay for you, and I know if I read the signs right. Ain't that so, son?" He laughed softly as Wade flushed.

"Shake, boy! Put 'er there! I wish you all the luck that's comin' to any who claim by the great horned toad, I do!"

During the whole of the morning they examined the creek bed and they found the signs of the yellow metal almost everywhere. At one point Wade broke a knob of rock from the face of the cliff, the under surface of which was seamed and streaked with golden veins. Santry could scarcely restrain his smile, for he knew that was for once as light-hearted and joyous as a boy. But on the way back to the ranch house he became serious.

"Say, ain't the time of that old on the trail? I never met that you took up as a timber claim?" he asked.

"Yes," Wade answered. "That is, I think so. We can run over the line this afternoon and make sure."

"I'll be back in time to have dinner, and if it is, you'll have to lay low until you get your deed. Your home-"

real rights might be hard to claim now that there's miners in the ground, and I don't like it in my mouth that that's for reasons of his own, and he may not know about your not havin' proved up yet, but some other jasper might get wise."

"I think you're right, and I would claim my right to the land, Bill." Wade replied thoughtfully. "Still, as you say, we'd better be careful. The gold will keep us. We may not have the kind of money and his crowd yet, not by a hound." He chuckled grimly. "I wonder if anybody's cut him loose yet."

"I reckon they have, boy. He'll keep monkeyin' around this territory, and I'll be up with one fast gun, me, with a bad temper and a quick gun hand, which will make him good the same way we user to make good Indians. Huh, steady!"

Although the sun was high in sight of the house and the men hanging about it for the noon-day meal, Santry had not relaxed his caution and his eyes had picked out two moving dots in the distance which presently developed into galloping horses. He smiled ingratiatingly as became a man in his position.

He spoke with judicial gravity, which could leave no doubt of his own convictions, while conveying a sense of dignified restraint, tempered with regard.

"He not only did so, my dear, but he succeeded in escaping with documents of the greatest value to us, which, if prematurely published, may bring innumerable harm and subject our motives to the most grievous misconception."

She lifted her head with some a fine a gesture, and her eyes were half blinded by his own paternity. In her mind, as in his child, he seemed to see the best of himself, purified and exalted.

"Then, if that is true, you will do with him what you will. I am through with him."

He knew her too well to doubt that her renunciation of Wade had been born from the very roots of her nature, and when she had spoken, she was not above her natural shyness of grief.

"My little girl, I know—I know!" Putting his arms around her, he held her while she wailed on his shoulder.

"But isn't it better to find out these things now, in time, before they have had a chance to really wreck your happiness?"

"Of course," she replied, hoping that he would attribute the heightening of her blush to the exertion of the ride. "We thought you'd ride but to see how you were getting along."

The despite her blush, that had come at the sight of him, she still looked him straight in the eyes, but with a sweet humility, an attitude of surrender, which he understood and which touched him.

There was nothing bold about him, which would have appealed to any decent man, even while it stirred his pulse.

She wore a wide, felt hat, from beneath the brim of which her hair was skinned out, a remarkable feature, which was the result of the jolting of her gallop. A flannel blouse, which was most becoming, and a divided skirt completed a sensible costume, which seemed to Wade more becoming than any he had ever seen in the East. She rode with the straight air of a countess, and sat her mount with the grace of a born horsewoman.

"What's happened to Moran?" he asked, watching her as she rode by, as he turned to ride toward the house. "He's out and around again. I saw him this morning. He was an awful sight. You must keep your eyes open, Dorothy, with me now. It'll be more dangerous than ever now."

"Oh, I guess we've clipped his claws for a while," he said lightly, unwilling that she should be anxious for his safety, even though he found her sympathetic to his feelings.

"How are things going on your place, Lem?" asked Wade.

"Badly, Gordon. That's one reason I rode over to see you. Have you heard about the fight on my range? You haven't?"

(To be continued)

In Los Angeles is a retail drug store which occupies 15,000 square feet of floor space and employs 100 clerks.



"YOUR TEETH"

THE TOOTH BRUSH DRILL

By Rev. Proctor Mcgee, M.D.
D.B.S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The size of the tooth brush, as well as its shape, is a matter of personal opinion. It would be reasonable to use a large brush for a large mouth, and a small brush for a small mouth. The bristles should be of medium stiffness and good quality. There must, of course, be a dentifrice; this may be any good tooth powder or paste, or merely clean soap. A good powder, however, is preferable to any other dentifrice. One of the main things is to brush the margins of the gums.

Silk floss for cleansing between the teeth is a splendid aid.

During the last eight years of school clinics in Cincinnati, the following tooth brush drill has been worked out and is used successfully to teach children how to clean their teeth:

Attention.—Hold brush up in right hand at the height of the shoulder, in front of child. (This is so as to be able to see that the brush is clean.)

Upper Teeth.—1. Place brush in mouth, upper right, where the gum and teeth join. Turn down towards grinding surface eight times.

2. Brush upper front. Place on gum, turn up eight times.

3. Brush upper left. Place brush on gum, turn down eight times.

4. Brush upper right inside. Place brush on gum and turn down eight times.

5. Brush upper front inside. Place brush vertically, brush down eight times.

6. Brush upper left side. Place brush on gum and turn down eight times.

7. Place brush on grinding surface of teeth, upper right, scrub forward and back eight times.

8. Place brush on grinding surface of teeth, upper left, scrub forward and back eight times.

Lower Teeth.—9. Place brush in mouth, lower right, where the gum and teeth join. Turn up towards grinding surface eight times.

10. Brush lower front. Place on gum, turn up eight times.

11. Brush lower left. Place brush on gum, turn up eight times.

12. Brush lower right inside. Place brush on gum, brush up eight times.

13. Brush lower front inside. Place brush vertically, brush up eight times.

14. Brush lower left inside. Place brush on gum, turn up eight times.

15. Place brush on grinding surface of teeth, lower right, scrub forward and back eight times.

16. Place brush on grinding surface of teeth, lower left, scrub forward and back eight times.

Attention.—Hold brush up in right hand. (See how clean the brush is now.)

Last.—See that each child's brush is thoroughly rinsed with fresh water and put away in a clean place.

British Changing Naval Policy

Assigning Fleet to Stations for Protection of Trade Routes

A complete change in British naval policy is announced in connection with the construction of a naval base at Singapore, for which the House of Commons is being asked to vote ten million pounds. The destruction of the German navy makes concentration in the North Sea unnecessary and the British Admiralty is therefore reverting to its former policy of assigning the fleet to world stations chosen for their strategic value in protecting the trade routes.

The opponents of the policy claim that the new scheme is an underhand move to avoid Britain's treaty obligation, but Col. Amery points out that the wishes of the Dominions were a strong factor in influencing the Government's decision.

The question of what and how the several constituent members of the Empire may contribute to the Singapore and other stations is to be decided at the forthcoming imperial conference.

Million Dollar Bank Structure

Announcement has been made that a banking syndicate of Cleveland, Ohio, has planned to erect a 14-story building in the downtown section of Toronto. The structure will cost \$1,000,000, and the ground floor will be occupied by a bank, while the upper section will contain clubs, banking interests, etc.

A little dog, which belonged to Nurse Edith Cavell at the time of her execution, died recently in Brussels. Its body has been brought to London with other stuffed "notable canines" in the Zoological Department of the British Museum.

A strong white fibre, of greatest importance to textile industries, is now obtainable from the stems of pineapples.

SMOKE OLD CHUM

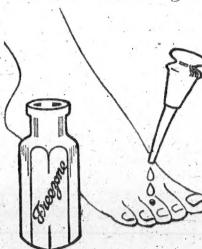
The Tobacco of Quality
1/2 LB. TINS
and in packages

Britain Buys Canadian Cars

According to reliable information Canada supplied 1,534 of the 2,925 automobiles imported by Great Britain during the month of January, as compared with 216 furnished by the United States, 205 by France and 49 by Italy.

CORNS

Lift Off with Fingers



Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezeon" on an aching corn, instantly it stops hurting, then shortly it lift it right off with fingers.

Last—See that each child's brush is thoroughly rinsed with fresh water and put away in a clean place.

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What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paragoric, Drom and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulence, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA, ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Dr. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE GENTURA COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

W. N. N. 1472

Colds Stopped In Ten Minutes

There is a new remedy that fills the nose, throat and lungs with a healing balsam from the pine woods, and utilizes that marvellous antiseptic of the Blue Gum Tree of Australia.

The remedy is "CATARRHOZONE" and it can't fail. It is equal for colds, coughs, and bronchitis.

Composed of medicinal pine essences—a remedy of nature, that's what "CATARRHOZONE" is, and you find it mighty quick to act and certain to stop your cold.

Don't dope your stomach with cough mixtures—use "CATARRHOZONE," which is selective and certain. It will act quickly. Two tablets, one teaspoonful of water, one \$1.00 small dose, size 50c. Sold by druggists everywhere. By mail from The Catarrhozone Co., Montreal.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Construction of a provincial highway linking Yorkton and Canora will be completed this summer.

The Winnipeg City Council voted down, 11 to 6, a motion to introduce daylight saving there.

Dr. F. D. Banting, of Toronto, discoverer of insulin treatment for diabetes received the honorary degree of LL.D. at Queen's University, May 9th.

The British Seas Trade Department is about to concentrate its efforts on the Canadian Pacific Coast, and is sending a commissioner to Vancouver.

The Roman Catholic Church at Boston, England, claims the youngest organist in the world. He's Norbert Rouse, aged 10. He has been studying the organ only three years.

Sergt. Bury, Lebourg, France, has broken the world's aeroplane altitude record for a machine carrying 550 pounds cargo. He reached an altitude of 8,250 meters.

Dr. Hendrik Loentz, the Dutch physiologist has officially accepted membership on the commission of intellectual co-operation of the League of Nations. He will replace Prof. Albert Einstein, who resigned some time ago.

Surveys of flood damage, with the waters receding, show that farmers and the railways are the chief sufferers from the rush from the streams of Saskatchewan and Manitoba through the tributaries of the Red and Assiniboine. Some 30,000 acres cannot be seeded this year, through lands being flooded.

Miller's Worm Powder can do no harm to the most delicate child. Any child, or infant in the state of adolescence, who is infested with worms, can take this preparation without a qualm of the stomach, and will find in it a safe relief and a full protection from these disease parasites, which are responsible for much sickness and great suffering to legions of little ones.

Will Visit Japan

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has received an invitation to send a delegation of business men to Japan in the fall to see if some plans can be worked out for broadening of trade between the two countries. In view of that, plans are under way to have a representative body of Canadian manufacturers visit Japan in September.

MRS. ERNEST MORRIS



Canadian Mothers Have Healthy Children

WHY? READ THIS!

London, Ont.—Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was so beneficial to me that I feel it my duty to send this statement for publication, so that it may be of help to others. During the last month of my last expectant period I felt just miserable, nauseated so that I could not retain my food, my head ached and my body ached and ached all over. Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription put me in perfect physical condition, and I was able to stand without that awful sick feeling and I kept well and strong right up to the last day of my pregnancy. My baby was as strong and healthy as a baby could be. I think so much of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription that I go to him in motherhood that I would not go thru pregnancy without him.

Go to your neighborhood drug store at once and obtain this Prescription of Doctor Pierce's, in tablets or liquid, or send 10 cents to Dr. Pierce's Pharmacy, Bridgewater, Ont., for trial pkg. tablets.

W. N. U. 1472

Supplies Microbes to Scientists

Doctor in England Cares for 1,500 Different Varieties

The largest collection of microbes in the world is housed in the Lister Institute, Chelsea Bridge, where Dr. St. John Brooks, nurses them with the care of a mother for her children. He has 1,500 different varieties growing in little glass tubes. They are sent all over the world to scientific investigators, and during the past year 300 new species have been added to the collection.

To one species, the bacillus tularensis—so dangerous that its culture had to be discontinued—the curator, Dr. Brooks, with his assistant, Miss M. Rhodes, and Dr. Schultz all fell victims recently. The disease is unknown in this country, but in the United States all laboratory workers who tried to cultivate the microbe suffered from the disease of tularemia, which is very protracted, but rarely fatal to man. It is a form of blood poisoning, due to multiplication of the tularemia microbe in the blood.

NERVOUS TORTURES

Irritation by Day and Sleeplessness at Night Result

There is no torture more intolerable than nervousness. The sufferer starts at every noise, is shaky and depressed. The least thing produces a feeling of irritation, and nights are also sleepless. Often enough in a completely healthy condition, the patient is unable to sit or lie still. The nerves are in this jaded condition because they are being starved by poor water, food and rest, to renew them to a state of health. For this purpose no other medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They act directly upon the blood to bring it to the skin, and then the nerves are purified, thus bringing new health and strength to run-down, nerve-worn people. There is no doubt about this; thousands have testified to the blood-cleansing and nerve-soothing qualities of these pills, among these is Mrs. Aubrey Coldwell, Melanson, N.S., who says: "I was badly run down and my nerves were in a terrible condition. I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and after taking them for several months I am surprised at my present condition of good health. My nerves are as sound as ever; I can sleep well and eat well, and have no nervousness whatever. I can only say that I cannot praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills too much for what they have done for me."

You can take these pills through any merchant dealer or by mail for 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Double Freight On Weed Seed

Where the Farmer Losses at Every Point of the Game

During the winter, it is claimed, Alberta farmers' brought from Ft. William nearly sixteen million pounds of screenings, say 230 carloads, to use as feed for stock. There could hardly be a more striking illustration of the loss that is involved in shipping uncleaned grain out of the province and bringing back the refuse from the distant elevators.

It is a safe estimate that as many carloads of screenings were shipped from Alberta to Ft. William—mixed with the marketable grain—as were imported from that point. The farmer paid for the eastward haul of this feedstuff clear across the prairies in the dockage that was charged against him because his grain was not cleaned. He paid for the return haul when he later on brought back a carload of screenings from his own or some other farmer's grain, and he paid for the screenings a price sufficient to cover the cost of cleaning the grain. That is to say; the farmer first gave away the weed seed and inferior kernels in the grain that he delivered to the local elevator, paid the railways to haul it to Ft. William and back again, and paid the terminal elevators for them. That looks like losing money at about every possible point of the game. If Alberta grain were cleaned in Alberta the farmers of the province would secure the refuse at the cost of the elevator charges, and would be in pocket the freight charges to Ft. William and back. Incidentally, we would in that case be keeping Alberta weed seeds at home, instead of shipping them abroad and importing carloads of other—and perhaps "worse"—weed seeds from Saskatchewan and Manitoba—Edmonton Bulletin.

The Cautious Scot

A Highland ferryman, whose boat, laden with passengers, was caught in a sudden squall, the other day when only half way across the loch, turned to his wife and said:

"It looks bad, and we dinna ken what might come over us. So we'll just take your twopennies noo."

Lady—"Well, do you want a meal badly enough to work for it?"

Tramp—"I'm just hungry, num, not desperate."—Pearson's Weekly.

Don't Neglect Your Skin

Ladies—A few days' treatment with

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

will do more to clean

up the skin than all the cosmetics in the crea-

ture. An im-

perfect com-

position of 100%

digestible liver.

Millions of young, old, young and middle aged, men and women, have been cured of Skin Troubles, Headache, Upset Stomach and for Sallow, Flimby and Itchy Skin, and the

Small Pill—Small Dose—Small Price

Excellent Lemon Mincemeat

1/2 cup shortening, 2 large lemons.

1 teaspoon powdered cinnamon, 4

apples.

1 teaspoon powdered ginger, 2 cups

currants.

1/4 pound chopped and candied

lemon peel.

1/2 teaspoon powdered allspice.

1/2 cup grated nutmeg, 1 1/2 cups

sugar.

1/4 teaspoon powdered cloves.

1/2 cup Sun-Maid seeded raisins.

Extract juice from lemons and re-

move pips.

Now put lemons into

saucepans, cover with cold water, and

boil until lemon feels quite tender.

Change water at least twice, drain and

peel to a paste, add apples, core,

peeled and chopped, lemon peel, shortening, currants, raisins, salt, spices,

lemon juice, nuts and sugar. Put

into a jar and cover.

This mincemeat is excellent for pies and tarts.

Sufficient for four pies. All measure-

ments are level.

Down Town Veal Stew

1 1/2 pounds lean veal.

4 tablespoons vinegar, 1/2 teaspoon

ground cloves.

2 lemons horse radish.

1/2 teaspoon ground cinnamon sea-

soning of salt and pepper, buttered

bread crumbs.

1/2 cup Sun-Maid seeded raisins.

Place the veal, which has been cut

into inch pieces, in a casserole and

stew slowly so that it will cook in

its own juice without burning. When it

is nearly done, add the vinegar, raisins,

cloves, cinnamon, horse radish and

seasoning of salt and pepper. Thicken the sauce with the buttered

bread crumbs.

Nowadays Dr. Hamilton's Pills are

completely indispensable to

any lady's boudoir. They positively re-

move constipation, and in consequence

prevent headache. Best of all, when

you use Dr. Hamilton's Pills, you

boast of their fine complexion, and

certainly do enjoy good spirits and

boviant health. Efficient Pills and poor

quickly give way to rosy cheeks and

buoyant good health. Sold every-

where in 25c boxes.

Japs Desire Progress

By Peaceful Means

Militarism Dying Out Says Russian

Soviet Representative

Japanese militarism is rapidly dy-

ing, having reached its peak of attain-

ment during the European war, by the

opinion of V. G. Antonov, unofficial

representative of the Russian Soviet

Government.

Mr. Antonov declares that war be-

tween Japan and the United States

would have been inevitable had it not

been for the Washington conference,

and that agreements reached at that

meeting were tantamount to a crush-

ing of the militaristic element in

Japan.

The rise of the agrarian movement

has been rapidly accomplished

during the past few years in Japan,

as interpreted by Mr. Antonov, as an

indication of the changing social

structure in Japan and the overthrow

of the imperialistic faction by the

masses of the population which desire

progress by peaceful means.

Mr. Antonov believes Japan must

in future lead to a greater extent on

Russia, Russia being a vast potential

market for Japan and easily accessible,

while the people of Russia are

half Asiatic and therefore better able

to assimilate with Japanese than the

people of the western continents.

Minard's Liniment for Distemper

Dryden Sulphate Plant

Extensions to the plant of the Dry-

den Paper Company have been com-

pleted, including a power develop-

ment at Wainwright Falls.

The capacity of the plant will now be

75 tons of sulphate pulp a day. Two-thirds of the production will go into wrapping

paper and sulphate building paper.

Business Policy

Farmer—I see you have reduced the

fine for speeding from \$10 to \$5.

Country Judge—Yes, the cusses were

beginning to blow up.—Boston

Transcript.

England has a travelling tailor's

shop; something like the auto grocery

truck, which goes through the country

and stops at the villages on market

days and measures customers for

suits to be made and delivered later.

Household Hints

Valuable Recipes For the Busy Housewife

Excellent Lemon Mincemeat

1/2 cup shortening, 2 large lemons.

1 teaspoon powdered cinnamon, 4

apples.

1/2 teaspoon powdered ginger, 2 cups

currants.

1/4 pound chopped and candied

lemon peel.

1/2 teaspoon powdered allspice.

1/2 cup grated nutmeg, 1 1/2 cups

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1/4 teaspoon powdered cloves.

1/2 cup Sun-Maid seeded raisins.

Extract juice from lemons and re-

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Now put lemons into

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Change water at least twice, drain and

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Sufficient for four pies. All measure-

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Nowadays Dr. Hamilton's Pills are

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prevent headache. Best of all, when

you use Dr. Hamilton's Pills, you

boast of their fine complexion, and

certainly do enjoy good spirits and

boviant health. Efficient Pills and poor

quickly give way to rosy cheeks and

buoyant good health. Sold every-

where in 25c boxes.

How's This?

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will do

much to relieve Catarrh or

any other disease.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is a

systemic remedy.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is

an excellent remedy.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is

an excellent remedy.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is

an excellent remedy.

Summer Excursion Fares

PACIFIC COAST

Through Canadian Rockies — a few days at Jasper Park Lodge (open June 1 to Sept. 30) in Jasper National Park — Mt. Robson Park — Magnificent Ocean Voyage between Vancouver and Prince Rupert.

W. J. QUINLAN, Dist. Pass. Agt. Winnipeg, Man.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS

on Sale Daily to Sept. 30th. Final return October 31st.

—Ask the Local Agent For Full Information as to fares, reservations, etc., or write

W. STAPLETON, Dist. Pass. Agt. Saskatoon, Sask.

EASTERN CANADA

All-rail and lake-and-rail choice of routes—see Toronto, visit Niagara Peninsula—the Thousand Islands—Quaint old Quebec—the Maritime Provinces in summer.

J. MADILL, Dist. Pass. Agt. Edmonton, Alta.

Superior Service
Coast to Coast

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Here and There

An addition to the Canadian Pacific Montreal-Toronto train service is a night train each way, making six trips each night between the two cities. The increase was found necessary on account of the heavy tourist traffic to Montreal from the West.

The opinion of Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands of British Columbia, is that "Canada can absorb at least 300,000 people annually, and this can be done without difficulty. There is no limit to the requirements of the country. As many as we can get are wanted."

Nova Scotia is endeavoring to arrange an "old home" month during July or August of 1923, and it is expected that many from distant parts of Canada and the United States will visit the towns of their origin during the festival period set apart.

Incomparable Lake Louise has achieved new fame. The makers of the Gray-Dort car have put out a model in a new color which they term "Lake Louise Blue." It is of a lovely green-blue, and if it has caught on, it will be a good gauge of Canada's most beautiful mountain lake it should be a popular color for other than motor cars.

Big Bill, the last surviving bison at the Pinewood Park Zoo, St. Thomas, was recently shot. The animal had been suffering for some time from the same malady which caused the bison in the last month. Big Bill was said to have been the finest specimen of Buffalo east of the Government Park at Wainwright, Saskatchewan.

Albert Steedwell, Canadian Pacific Railway engineer at Fort William, has an aircar dog that is a wolf killer. Mr. Steedwell has a wolf at Upsala, and when visiting the farm the dog chased out a brush wolf and chased it. During the subsequent battle one could hardly tell which was dog and which was wolf. Mr. Steedwell went to the assistance of his pet and together they won the battle.

T. W. McKenzie, Canadian Pacific Railway agent at Rosemary, Alberta, has received letters pertaining to a device for the purpose of locking automobiles. It is so constructed that when the switch is thrown off the car is automatically locked, thereby preventing the possible chance of an owner leaving the unprotected. The device cannot be operated nor the car started by an unauthorized person without causing an alarm.

The number of persons killed or injured while trespassing on railroad tracks were 50 per cent. less in 1922 than the average of the preceding five years. The figures are 5,300 for nine months of 1922 compared with 10,736, the average for the previous year, according to the Safety section of the American Railroad Association. This reduction in casualties is claimed to be due to the improved policing by the roads and to success of the Safety First movement.

From September 1 to March 31 inclusive, the Canadian Pacific Railway has transported to Vancouver 7,884 car of grain, representing 11,663,328 bushels. Last year during the same period the movement amounted to 2,802 cars or 3,967,635 bushels. From the beginning of the crop season at Vancouver, of which 11,123,620 went to the United Kingdom, 2,242,300 to the Orient, and 200,400 to South America. Last year during the same period of export amounted to 5,000,000 bushels.

No limit will be set to the help to be offered to new settlers in the agricultural sections of the province of Quebec, according to Premier Taschereau. The latest government provision is to pay colonists at the rate of \$400 per acre for land cleared on their colonization lots since 1920. \$7,000,000 have been voted for provincial colonization.

The decision of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to trap agreements of sale with 30,000 Canadian farmers in the west and enter into new contracts with them, extending over 34 years, on an amortization basis, will affect agreements of a value of approximately \$100,000,000, and relieve many farmers of heavy, pressing debts.

The new motor ferry operated between Victoria and the Bellingham Bar, develops a speed of 14 knots in adverse weather. This motor driven vessel, recently launched, is the first of its class to be used in this service and the first to be added to the Canadian Pacific fleet. It has a capacity for 50 automobile.

Abraham Martin, first Scotch settler in the first King's Grant, Bellingham Bar, developed a speed of 14 knots in adverse weather. This motor driven vessel, recently launched, is the first of its class to be used in this service and the first to be added to the Canadian Pacific fleet. It has a capacity for 50 automobile.

From the camps one can just go along the side, back, green, borders, still, and low, which the snow capped ranges tower, or one can sit at ease by the camp fire and watch the sun sink behind the hills set aside with its glory, the while the sun sets, the rays of the sun, the tree tops and the gentle plashing of the water on the crags. If one is of a more aggressive nature one can, accompanied by a

Announcement--

HAVING PURCHASED the interest of Mr. Graydon my partner, I am now prepared to serve you at a minimum cost with anything we have been handling in Groceries, Gents Wear, Shoes, etc.

I solicit your patronage and will guarantee satisfaction and low prices.

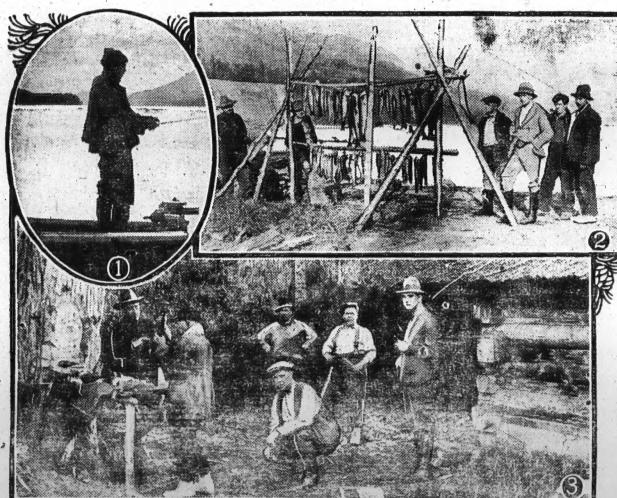
Lauritz Hostrup

GENERAL MERCHANT

Irma,

Alberta.

Cariboo and Caribou



1. Casting on Quesnel Lake; 2. A fair morning's catch; 3. Cleaning the gun for the hunt.

WHAT is one of the finest big game and fishing sections of North America and one of the last great stands for big game, lies within the boundaries of the Canadian Rockies in the Cariboo district of British Columbia. Here, as nowhere else on the continent, are found in abundance the bear, grizzly, brown and black; the moose and caribou; the wapiti, mountain goat and sheep. The cougar is often seen and heard and the smaller fur bearing animals make a trappers paradise of the vast country. Many of them can be seen from the pictures above, the fishing is superlatively good; it is the fishing country of the west.

"Who is the man with soul so dead and bent on recklessness, chores, who hath no conception to him said? 'I seek the Great Outdoors.' Each year an increasing number of hunters and fishermen are absorbed by the district, but the vast and extensive is it not? There are yet reports of it that have never been visited by the hunter, and streams that have never had a line thrown over them. To reach the Cariboo district one usually leaves the railway at Ashcroft from

which place, arrangements having previously been made, one starts out by automobile over the famous Cariboo road to Quesnel Lake. Harpers Camp, House Lake or one of the numerous camp sites. The road, which winds among the hills for hundreds of miles, climbs to an elevation of 5,000 feet and drops gradually to the 2,300 feet level by the lakes, which are famous by the horde of gold seekers who passed over it in the days of '49. The old road houses built in those days still stand, though many of them are used as hunting lodges for the large ranches in the district, they afford simple but comfortable accommodation on the trip.

The Cariboo hunting and fishing grounds are located in the Great Interior Plateau, lying between the Rockies and the Cascades, east of the Fall River, Ashcroft, the famous oil place is on the main line of the Canadian Pacific 200 miles east of Vancouver. Equipment for traps can be purchased there or at Kamloops, the two main trading centres in the district close by. The Outfitting companies cater in every necessity and the "Cariboo" and other lodges adequately care for the wants of the business professional man who does not care for an extended hunting trip. Tip up, bow and arrow, tent-pitching and camp making contests are among the features



The changing panoramas of mountains and valleys along the Skeena and Bulkley Rivers of Central British Columbia, holds the traveller's constant attention as areas of supreme scenic grandeur unfold themselves as the train skirts valleys and rivers, or winds around mountains, bringing to view quaint Indian villages, with Totem poles of the tribes, or here and there salmon canneries or mining towns. Interest alternates rapidly along this portion of the Canadian National Railways. Bulkley Valley and Bulkley Canyon are features of great interest, whilst the Bulkley Valley is characterized by its wealth of agricultural land comprising the fertile valley of Central British Columbia.

IMPERIAL OIL CO. FIND DIS- POSES OF CONTENTION THAT MADISON LIMESTONE AT 2,500 FOOT LEVEL ON AL- BERTA SIDE

The Imperial No. 1 well, five miles west of Coutts, which has brought forth the best showing of crude oil thus far on the Canadian end of the Sweetgrass domes, will be plowed back a rocker in an effort to shut off the water. This is done to extend the life of the well. When this is done the extent of the oil will be ascertainable. Oil circles in the city are jubilant over the Imperial's discovery. They secured a nice flow of good quality light oil at 2,625 feet is established. Several barrels were brought out of the hole in the balen, it is understood, and samples were bottled for test purposes. Just what the well would have made at 2,525 feet is not known.

What is the significance of the find? This question was put to a number of oil men in the city Saturday morning. The consensus of opinion here is that it restores absolute confidence in the southern Alberta field. It proves that somewhere in the south country there is a pool of oil. It also proves that the Madison lime is not around the 2,500-foot depth, as some have supposed, but more like 800 or 1,000 feet beyond that horizon, which improves the prospects of the McLean-Mitchell and other wells drilling on the quarantine.

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